

COLUMBIAN CLIMAX.

Great Military Display in New York City.

THOUSANDS PARTICIPATE.

For Hours the Lines Went Swinging Along the Living Walls of Humanity, and the End Was Not Yet—The Greatest Parade Since the Review of the Troops at Washington Just After the War.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—It is doubtful if the world ever saw a grander display of soldiery in line of march in times of peace than that which wound its way through the brilliantly, beautifully decorated thoroughfares of New York yesterday. It was worthy of comparison with the assembled hosts of Napoleon as they started on that fatal pilgrimage to Moscow, or the gathering of boys in blue at Washington after the bloody rebellion.

Four hundred years ago the wildest dreamer would have laughed to scorn a prophet, had one been so bold as to presage the doings of yesterday on the then wild waste land discovered by Columbus. And that such a display would be made in honor of the hardy hero navigator who proved to a doubting world that the earth was round, would have been considered the wildest lunacy.

The climax of the quadricennial celebration of the discovery of the new world was reached yesterday. It was a climax that outstripped the expectations of even those men who planned it. The number of men in line, the number of people who saw that parade and went away wondering at the decorations of four score thousand buildings all exceeded by half that which had been expected.

Not since old Father Knickerbocker settled on Manhattan Island has there been a crowd that compared in numbers with that of yesterday. The quiet housewives of Brooklyn and their children, whole families from New Jersey, thousands from Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore poured into New York from dusk Monday until noon yesterday. There were people here from every state in the Union, from every country on the globe.

The quarrelsome, energetic little sparrows had scarcely begun to chirp and scramble in the gutters when the town was awakened by the booming, belching cannon on the bay, and as the sun rose higher the thunderous reports from the awful engines of war increased until it seemed as though the town was being stormed in earnest.

"This makes me think o' Lookout mountain," explained an old fellow with a fringe of gray whiskers around his face and an empty sleeve as he shook himself on the Astor House steps shortly after the bombardment began.

"A little more like the tiff betwixt the Monitor and Merrimack," chimed in a grizzled companion with a flag and an anchor tattooed on the back of his hand. Then they walked down to the Battery where they might get the full benefit of the thundering cannon.

And so the day was ushered in. And as it wore along the countless thousands began to swarm through the streets. As far as the eye could reach up or down any of the big thoroughfares were men and women and children, bootblacks and newsboys, horses and wagons and street cars and carts, buggies and carriages in such a jumble of confusion one was prone to wonder how the police would ever get the streets cleared for the parade.

Then the bands began to be heard. Marching troops and clattering hoofs and shouts of officers and the rumbling of the heavy ordnance in a very bedlam of confusion. But, somehow or other, when the time came the sightseers were out of the way, and the soldiers and cannon and cavalry and the bands all found the places where they belonged, and at the appointed time the great, grand body began to move. And as it moved there seemed to be no end to it.

Hour after hour the sightseers sat and stood and watched and wondered. Hour after hour the procession moved on and still the end was not in sight. The thousands of flags waved and fluttered in the sunlight, bright faces filled the windows along the line of march, the housetops were crowded, the sidewalks were crowded, the reviewing stands were crowded, every balcony and point from which the parade could be seen was crowded, and all this mighty host stood and sat and watched and waited and wondered until the sun passed the zenith and the shadows began to lengthen toward the east, but the parade was still in motion, and not one man had seen it all. And no one man did see it all, for when the parade broke up the end of the parade seemed miles from the point where it started.

To be exact it was 10:15 when the platoon of mounted police started up Broadway from the Battery to clear the way. This was the beginning of the parade.

Then came Grand Marshal General Martin T. McMahon with his staff, which was as follows:

General William D. Whipple, U. S. A.; General Anson E. McCook; Lieutenant R. H. Patterson, U. S. A.; Lieutenant David Price, U. S. A.; Colonel Samuel Truesdell, U. S. V.; Captain S. E. Blunt, U. S. A.; Major L. C. Brackett, U. S. V.; Captain Albert Gallup, N. G. S. N. Y.; Colonel J. C. Reed.

The first division was made up of soldiers from the United States army in command of Colonel Loomis L. Langdon, U. S. A.; the United States Military band; a battalion of cadets from the United States Military academy at West Point; three batteries from Fort Hamilton; three from Fort Wadsworth; two from Fort Columbus (Governor's Island); three from Fort Adams (R. I.) and two from Fort Schuyler; the First Artillery from Fort Hamilton and Light Battery B from Fort Adams. This division numbered about 3,500 men and six bands.

The second division was made up of the United States naval brigade, in command of Lieutenant Commander Asa Walker, Brigade Adjutant J. B. Brihns and aids. There were nearly 12,000 blue jackets and marines in this division.

In the third division there were from 6,000 to 8,000 men in command of Brigadier General Louis Fitzpatrick, from the national guard, New York; 3,500 men from the national guard of New Jersey, in command of Governor Leon Abbett and staff, and 2,500 from the national guard of Connecticut, in command of Governor Morgan G. Buckley and staff; 4,000 from the national guard of Pennsylvania in command of U. S. Opendorf. The fifth division was made up of letter carriers to the number of about 1,500, in command of Lewis J. Mullen.

In the sixth division were companies from the New York and visiting fire departments, Chief Hugh Bonner commanding. In this division there were 1,000 men. There were 4,500 men in the seventh division. It was composed of fifteen brigades of exempt volunteer and veteran firemen associations, Grand marshal, Michael Crane. The second regiment of fire zones Seventy-third New York volunteers, which took part in thirty-five engagements during the war of the rebellion; the Volunteer Firemen's association of New York city, 800 men and engine; Veteran Firemen's association of New London, 150 men and engine; Veteran Firemen's association of Utica.

The eighth division was made up of Italian and French military organizations. There were 4,000 men in the ninth division, representing the German-American societies. The grand marshal was Dr. M. J. B. Messener.

The Tenth division was made up of independent organizations and contained 12,000 men.

Aside from the independent organizations there were 8,000 members of the Deutscher Landwehr-Verein. The line of march was from the Battery up Broadway to Fourth street, around Washington square to Fifth avenue, thence to Fourteenth street, to Fourth avenue, to Seventeenth street, to Fifth avenue, to Fifty-ninth street, where the ceremonies attendant upon the unveiling of the Columbus monument were held. Among those who took part were Vice President Morton, Governor Flower and staff, Senator Hill, Baron Fava, the Italian minister, and the officers of the Italian cruiser Bausan.

Addresses were made by the following gentlemen:

Carlo Barsotti, president of the Columbus monument executive committee; General Luigi Palma D'Escola, in behalf of the Italian residents of America; Di Lingi Reversi, in behalf of the Progresso Italiano Americano; his excellency Baron Fava, Italian minister, in behalf of the Italian government; his honor Mayor Hugh Grant; his excellency Roswell P. Flower, governor of New York, and Charles G. F. Wahle, secretary of the committee one hundred.

Archbishop Corrigan blessed the monument and it was unveiled by Annie Barsotti, daughter of the president of the Columbus monument executive committee. During the ceremonies the Italian bands played Italian and American hymns and the artillery fired the national salute.

RIVER STEAMER BURNED.

A Large Excursion Vessel Destroyed by Fire at Chester, Pennsylvania.

CHESTER, Oct. 13.—The large excursion steamer Excelsior, which has been running on the Delaware river between Philadelphia and the fishing banks below Cape May, was burned to the water's edge here last night about 10 o'clock. The steamer was tied up at Roach's shipyard, awaiting alterations and improvements, and when the fire broke out it looked as if the entire shipyard was ablaze. The Excelsior was the property of the Philadelphia, Chester, Wilmington and Lewis Steamboat company, and was valued at \$75,000. Loss partly covered by insurance. Origin of fire unknown.

There was a watchman on the boat, but he could not be found after the fire was discovered. The burning hull was towed across the river to Chester Island and left to the mercy of the flames. The engines, boilers and electrical apparatus and other equipments of the steamer were all destroyed. The Excelsior was a side-wheel boat with three decks, and was about 285 feet long. The steamer Richard Stockton was tied up near the burned steamer when the fire broke out, but she was removed from the scene and escaped damage.

DESPONDENT MERCHANT.

With a Pistol He Puts an End to His Existence.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 13.—Louis Marx, of the firm of Marx Brothers, of McKeesport, Pa., shot and killed himself yesterday in the store of S. Kaufman & Sons, on Ninth street. Financial troubles is the supposed cause. He was thirty-four years of age.

The firm was one of the leading clothing houses in McKeesport and did an extensive business. The firm failed a few days ago, and the McKeesport store is now in charge of the sheriff. The Marx Brothers also have a large store in Huntington, Ind. No one was present when the fatal shot was fired. When discovered Marx was still breathing, but expired before a physician arrived. The physician found Marx had placed the muzzle of a pistol in his mouth and then fired.

Meeting of Medical Men.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.—The Mississippi Valley Medical association is in session here. There are 500 delegates in attendance, many of whom are accompanied by their families. The program is so long that it has become imperative to divide the meeting into two sections, one devoted to general medicine and the other to general surgery. Seventy-five papers are to be read.

GLASGOW MURDER.

Further Particulars of the Horrible Crime.

ONE MORE ARREST MADE.

A Sailor Locked Up Charged with Complicity with McEwan in the Brutal Deed—Evidence That McEwan is Jack the Ripper—Other Foreign News.

GLASGOW, Oct. 13.—A sailor named McNeill, of the Anchor Line steamer Farnesia, has been arrested for complicity with McEwan in the horrible murder of the woman at West Lodge, on the Albert Road.

McNeill was acquainted with McEwan, and passed the night with him at West Lodge. He denies all knowledge of the crime previous to the information given him by the police. He says that he slept alone in a room at the other end of the corridor from McEwan's room, and left for work very early, without bidding McEwan goodbye. McEwan, he says, met his victim in the street and induced her to go to his room for one night. Further knowledge McNeill denies absolutely.

McEwan was captured yesterday. He had cut his throat and was lying weak from loss of blood, in the corner of a hedge. He is under medical treatment and probably will recover. No statement has yet been obtained from him.

McDongall, who worked in the garden of West Lodge on the morning of the murder, thinks that the murder was done between 5:45 and 9 o'clock, and the freshness of the blood stains causes the police to lean toward the same opinion. A sensation has been caused by the discovery that McEwan removed the woman's uterus with care and skill and buried it separately. This discovery has given rise to fresh rumors that McEwan is the Ripper.

Barbarous Treatment.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Standard's Shanghai correspondent says: The crews of ten British sealing vessels which had been seized by Russian cruisers and brought to Vladivostok complain of barbarous treatment to which they were subjected by their captors.

Cholera in Hamburg.

HAMBURG, Oct. 13.—There were seven fresh cases of cholera and three deaths. The burials number 121, or thirty-six in excess of the average in times of health. The hospitals are treating 673 patients. Nine disinfecting stations were closed yesterday.

Missionaries Mobbed.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times cables that English missionaries have been mobbed by native Kien Hong. The house of Mr. Phillips, head of the mission, was burned, and he and his wife fled for their lives.

The Same Old Story.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The Dix Neuvieme Siecle alleges that an attempt has been made to assassinate the czar by blowing up his train with a dynamite bomb, and that a few people were killed and fourteen injured by the explosion.

Russia's Scheme.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent says that Russia is preparing to make energetic representations at Constantinople against the execution of General Brialmont's plan of fortification.

Disease Spreading.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—The rinder pest has spread to twenty-one more estates in Mecklenburg. About 125 estates have suffered from the disease in the last four weeks.

Released on Bail.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 13.—United States Consul Ryder, charged with embezzlement and theft, was released on bail of \$5,000 yesterday.

GRIP CAR DEMOLISHED.

Three People Killed and One Fatally Injured By a Freight Engine.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 13.—At 7:30 Wednesday morning a freight train on the Belt Line ran into a grip car at the Fifteenth street crossing, killing three people outright and fatally injuring a fourth.

The gripman and engineer both saw the danger and tried to stop their trains but the tracks were slippery and the breaks would not hold. The locomotive struck the center of the grip car and crushed it to kindling wood, carrying the debris fully yards from the scene of the wreck.

The gripman, W. W. Barber, was mangled out of all resemblance of human form. A man and woman on the grip-car were instantly killed. A boy was struck and so badly injured that he will die. He has been unconscious since the accident and has not been identified.

The following is a list of the killed: William Barber, gripman; Mrs. Cynthia Revis, Edward McKenna and Jefferson Secrist.

Secrist lived two hours after the accident occurred, but the others were instantly killed. There were seven persons on the car, but three escaped uninjured. Spectators say the freight train was running at a rate of not less than thirty miles an hour.

O'Brien's Bond Fixed.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 13.—M. J. O'Brien, the defaulting supreme treasurer of the Catholic knights, appeared in the circuit court yesterday and was permitted to give bond of \$30,000. The major went back to jail to remain until the bond could be secured. This will probably be done today. The Catholic knights are prosecuting the suit.

GERMAN JEWISH QUESTION.

Further Light on Von Schelling's Case. The Kaiser's Health.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—The following details will give some idea of the crisis at the ministry of justice:

Baron von Schelling is rightly or wrongly considered to be of Jewish extraction and to be devotedly attached to the Jewish faith, of which he has always been the ardent protector. It is asserted that he has filled all the higher posts under his control with Jewish judges, and that if it had been possible he would have appointed Jewish lawyers as public prosecutors. This, however, is not in his power to do.

This brought himself into conflict with the anti-semitic party. The famous trial at Cleeves for the killing of a Catholic child at Xant also drew upon him the hatred of the Center and Extreme Right, and deputies of these parties accuse him of having wrought the perversion of criminal justice in that case. Deputies Stoeker, Kremer, Freden and others have attacked him several times in the diet and it appeared as if his fall was determined upon, when Chancellor Von Caprivi took him under his protection by maintaining him as keeper of the seals.

The anti-semitic newspapers then began to attack him and published a quantity of incredible details of his past life in Hechingen, where he held the post of public prosecutor, not only charging him with crimes, committed by himself and by members of his family, but also of intimacy with a well known member of the demi monde.

All this is backed up by the names of numerous witnesses, who are said to be able to confirm the charges.

Herr Charles Paasch, the well known German political writer, published all these accusations in the form of pamphlets, and inundated parliament and the government office with them.

Baron Schelling at first demanded that Herr Paasch and others who were making these charges against him should be punished. He has, however, withdrawn his complaints. Some say he was afraid the charges could be proved, while others say a compromise was made.

The Emperor's Health.

The Conservative Deutsche Zeitung, of Leipzig, has the following concerning the emperor's health: "The Cologne Gazette does not confine itself strictly to the truth when it asserts that the only time when the emperor has been well was when he went to Rome. The assertion that the emperor has not consulted a specialist for his ear since 1888 is also denied. Since his return his majesty's health has been good, although of late his physical condition has not been up to the mark because of the cares of government which have caused him considerable worry."

AN EXCITING INCIDENT.

A Young Girl Frustrates a Murder Plot and Saves Two Lives.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 13.—The particulars of an exciting incident in the mining regions at Oliver Springs, Tenn., were brought to this city yesterday by Captain George Plumadore, a resident of that place, a plot to murder Lieutenant Patterson and Colonel Sevier being frustrated by Miss Palma Triplett, the pretty little daughter of Captain John Triplett, of Owensboro.

The girl lives with her mother in the heart of the mining section. On last Saturday night she had been out to visit a girl friend in the neighborhood, and started home alone.

When about half the distance had been traversed a crowd of miners sprang out from the roadside and seized her.

One of them placed his hand over her mouth to prevent her making an outcry, while several others bound her; a gag was put in her mouth and a torch was lighted.

The leader told her she had nothing to fear if she would do what they told her. If she declined they would kill her.

Being a sensible she nodded her head to signify she would not scream and would accede to their wishes.

They made her write to Lieutenant Patterson and Colonel Sevier who are attending court at Clinton telling them to come to Frost Bottom where they captured Leadford, the leader in the recent mine riots.

The purpose, being to kill them from ambush. After she had written, and her life was threatened if she did not keep silent, the miner released her and she proceeded homeward.

She went to the telegraph office and sent a message to the officers telling them to pay no attention to the letter, as it was a plot to murder them.

The officers got it just in time. Captain Plumadore is visiting his aunt in this city.

Buried in a Bank.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Oct. 13.—George McCurdy, an employee of the Clark county cement mill, located near Sellersburg was fatally crushed by a huge bank of gravel and stone falling on him. McCurdy begged to be killed by some one that his sufferings might be ended. He was wedged between the massive rocks several hours before he could be rescued. He is married and has a large family dependent upon him.

Hound and Robber.

MOULTRIE, O., Oct. 13.—Two masked men entered the residence of Miss Felgar, bound her to a lounge then ransacked the place. They secured a lot of jewelry and silverware and \$300. Miss Felgar lay bound to the lounge all night, and was not released until a passer-by heard her cries.

Voluntary Assignment.

KOKOMO, Ind., Oct. 13.—The William G. Fischer shoe and range works, of this city, made a voluntary assignment yesterday. The liabilities are estimated at \$36,000. The assets, it is said, will hardly reach half this amount. Richard Ruddle, of this city, was made assignee.

WANT MORE WAGES.

Big Four Switchmen Still Out at Columbus.

BOTH SIDES REMAIN FIRM.

Scarcely Any Freight Being Moved and That by Railroad Officials—Prospects of the Strike Extending—Trouble Threatened at St. Louis—Other Labor News.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 13.—The strike of the Big Four switchmen will not be settled as easily as was hoped. The road has thrown down the gantlet and the men will fight. An ultimatum was given the men that unless they returned to work by 1 o'clock in the afternoon they would be discharged and the men resolved to not go back. That means a contest whose outcome can not be predicted.

Shortly before noon yesterday an offer was made to handle some of the cars in the yard. To the astonishment of the strikers, two men, Engineer Blaney and Fireman Lee, mounted a switch engine which had steam up and pulled out to the yards. Superintendent Gibson, of the Cincinnati division was on the engine. Trainmaster English, of the Cincinnati division, coupled cars and Frank Burns, the newly appointed yardmaster, threw the switches.

They worked like beavers and managed to get out some of the cars containing perishable freight. The strikers made no demonstration, but some of them seeing the deserting engineer and fireman exclaimed, "Get a rope and hang them." The company, it is said, has already secured the services of some non-union switchmen and will put them to work.

The sheriff is serving injunctions on sixty-four striking switchmen to enjoin them from interfering with the railroad's property. The officials and employees had separate consultations. It is expected the strike will spread as the switchmen of the Hocking Valley road have demanded the same scale as paid in Chicago.

Switchmen Dissatisfied.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13.—A local paper says: Within the next few days a strike of the switchmen similar to the one that occurred at Buffalo a few weeks ago will be inaugurated in the Big Four yards in and around St. Louis. The officials of the road are aware of the fact that trouble is brewing and have taken the necessary steps to prevent a strike, but so far their efforts to conciliate the men have been of no avail. The demands of the men will be for higher wages and shorter hours.

May Start with Non-Union Men.

ZANESVILLE, O., Oct. 13.—J. J. Rebbman, of Knoxville, Tenn., has been secured as superintendent of the rolling mill of the Ohio Iron company and an effort will be made to start the mill with non-union employees. The former employees joined the Amalgamated association three years ago and the mill has been idle for two years, the managers refusing to sign the scale.

GAMBLERS QUARREL.

Two Shots Fired and One of the Men Killed.

DENVER, Oct. 13.—Cliff Sparks, a gambler, was shot and killed at Murphy's exchange early yesterday morning. Thomas Candey and Jim Jordan, two gamblers, were quarreling about the division of a haul they had made two weeks ago in Chicago and had come to blows, when Sparks and Murphy, the proprietors of the place, attempted to separate them. Two shots were fired and Sparks fell dead.

Jordan's pistol was found to have been discharged once, but where the other bullet came from has not been determined. It is charged that Jeff Smith, who was also in the room, fired it, and he and Jordan are in jail charged with the murder. One of the bullets plowed through several imported mirrors, doing damage to the extent of \$5,000.

Robbers Shot.

DUNKIRK, O., Oct. 13.—George Steiner's farmhouse was entered by burglars about 2 a. m. Mr. Steiner and family were asleep up stairs, but were awakened by the noise. Steiner secured a navy revolver, and started down stairs, when his revolver was accidentally discharged, which frightened the parties. They made good their escape, but not before Steiner fired three more times at them. He did not follow them, but on going out in the morning found the ground covered with blood. He tracked the robbers across a field, and discovered where one of them had taken off his shoes and washed his wound with his socks. Steiner also found his watch and pocketbook, which the fellow had stolen.

Indians Quiet.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Acting Secretary Chandler, of the interior department, has received a telegram from Indian Inspector Gardiner, at Tuscohomia, I. T., in which he says that quiet prevails and that the Choctaw election trouble is practically settled. At the personal request of President Jones and Secretary Jackson, the contesting candidates for governor, the one troop of cavalry now in the field will remain to await further developments.

An Unusual Sight.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 13.—The unusual sight of a trainload of lunatics was presented at the Union depot at noon Wednesday. They were in charge of Superintendent A. A. Richardson, of the Columbus asylum, and were being taken from the Cleveland asylum to this place in order to relieve the overcrowded condition of the Cleveland institution.